

Moines to cover the girls' tournament. In 1990, the tournament even attracted a film crew from Japan. The television contract for the Iowa girls' basketball tournament is the largest for any girls' or boys' high school sport in America.

From 1920 through 1984, Iowa high school girls exclusively played the six-on-six version of basketball. The six-on-six girls' game was such an important part of Iowa culture that national newspapers, television stations, and magazines rushed to Iowa in 1993 to cover the final six-on-six tournament. Iowa girls now play the common five-on-five style of basketball, and Iowans still flock to see their daughters and sisters compete annually for the State championship.

Whether they were trained in the five-on-five or six-on-six game, Iowans have had a national impact on girls' basketball. This success has continued beyond the high school level. Since 1935, more than 100 Iowans have been named to the Amateur Athletic Union or Collegiate All-American women's basketball teams. Some of the country's most notable girls' and women's basketball players have come from Iowa. Denise Long of Union-Whitten High School set the national high school scoring record in 1969 with more than 6,000 career points. Lynne Lorenzen of Ventura broke that same record in 1987 by scoring over 6,700 points. At the college level, Molly Goodenbauer of Waterloo led Stanford University to the 1992 national championship, and was chosen Most Outstanding Player of the NCAA Tournament. And Karen Jennings of Neola Tri-Center High School was named National Player of the Year at the University of Nebraska in 1993.

Girls' basketball has been a source of community pride and honor in Iowa for more than 100 years, from small towns like Mediapolis and Auburn, to the cities of Cedar Rapids and Des Moines. The sport has become an expression of Iowa's qualities of competitiveness, teamwork, and determination. But above all else, girls' basketball has allowed the State to showcase one of its most precious resources—the young women of Iowa.●

#### THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

● Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps on the occasion of its 80th anniversary.

Established on June 3, 1916, the Veterinary Corps has distinguished itself through exemplary service in two world wars, the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, Operation Desert Storm, and, most recently, in the peacekeeping operation in Bosnia. The responsibilities of the Veterinary Corps have evolved from that of equine medicine for the cavalry of 1916 to diverse roles encompassing not only the traditional role of animal medicine but also food hygiene and quality assurance, prevention of diseases transmissible between animals

and man, and medical research and development.

The professional excellence of the 396 officers serving in the Veterinary Corps is exemplified by the fact that 186—47 percent—of these officers are board certified in at least one specialty recognized by the American Veterinary Medical Association.

As the Department of Defense Executive Agent for Veterinary Services, the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps is responsible for providing its expertise to all of the military services on a worldwide basis. Through the assurance of a safe and wholesome food supply, animal disease prevention and control, animal-facilitated therapy for hospitalized service members and families, and medical and subsistence research and material development, the contributions of veterinarians as health care providers are essential to the well-being of the soldier, sailor, airman, and marine. It is indeed a pleasure for me to salute the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps in recognition of its innumerable contributions to our national defense, and to extend my congratulations to the members of the Veterinary Corps, past and present, upon this 80th anniversary.●

#### TRIBUTE TO STANLEY O. BROWN

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay a special tribute to Mr. Stanley O. Brown. It is a great pleasure to recognize Mr. Stanley O. Brown for his 36 years of loyal service to the Missouri League of Savings Institute and its members.

Mr. Brown joined the Missouri League of Savings Institute in Jefferson City, MO, on February 1, 1960. Since then his dedication and constructive counsel to the State's savings and loan industry have made an invaluable impact on the State of Missouri and our Nation's banking institutions. His inestimable contributions and respected professional experience will be sorely missed when he retires from his position as vice chairman of Missouri League of Savings Institute on June 30, 1996.

Prior to his vice chairmanship of the Missouri League of Savings Institutions, Mr. Brown served as president of the Staff Leadership Conference and was a member of both the Missouri League's Legislative Committee and the Missouri League's Insurance Trust Committee.

It is an honor to congratulate Mr. Stanley Brown on his long-lasting commitment to the Missouri League of Savings Institutions and to the State of Missouri. I wish him the best of luck in all his future endeavors and continued good health and happiness.●

#### BIPARTISAN WELFARE REFORM

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, a couple of days ago the Mason City Globe-Gazette in my State of Iowa published an excellent editorial calling on national policymakers to put partisan politics

aside in order to pass bipartisan welfare reform. I couldn't agree more.

Over the past 3 years I have talked time and time again about the need to enact bipartisan welfare reform which demands responsibility from day one, requires work and releases welfare families from the cycle of dependency. The Iowa family investment program provides us with an effective model for achieving these goals. Since Iowa began implementing the welfare reforms in October 1993, the number of people working has almost doubled, the welfare caseload had declined, and welfare costs are down. I call that a triple play.

Those are good reasons to look at the Iowa experience as we craft legislation, but I commend the Iowa experience to my colleagues for another reason. In 1993, Iowa enacted sweeping changes to the welfare system and did so with very strong bipartisan support. In fact, the Iowa plan received only 1 dissenting vote from the 150-member Democratically controlled general assembly and was signed into law by our Republican Governor. It shows that it is possible to work together on welfare reform and the State of Iowa is better because of it.

In 1994 I sought to take a page from the Iowa play book and went to work with my Republican colleague from Missouri, Senator KIT BOND to develop bipartisan welfare reform legislation modeled on innovations occurring in our respective States. The result was the first bipartisan welfare reform legislation in that session of Congress. The bill was reintroduced again last year.

For the most part partisan wrangling prevailed in 1995. There were a few instances of bipartisan cooperation, but they were quickly overtaken by political gamesmanship.

There is one lesson to be learned from the past year and half—confrontation and partisanship is a prescription for failure. The only way we can truly accomplish welfare reform this year is to stop the political games and join forces across the aisle to craft bipartisan welfare reform which accomplishes the goals that the American people support—a welfare system that puts people to work and gets them off public assistance quickly and permanently.

Mr. President, I ask that the text of the editorial be printed in the RECORD, and urge my colleagues to hear its message.

The editorial follows:

[From the Mason City (IA) Globe-Gazette,  
June 18, 1996]

#### REFORMING WELFARE AND PARTISAN POLITICS SHOULD BE SEPARATE

It's true that in many cases, public opinion changes faster than the politicians.

That's certainly the case with welfare reform, according to a recent Associated Press poll.

The poll shows that most Americans favor converting welfare into a work program and that half are ready to pay more taxes to make jobs available.